137606 of 36

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,551—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 1. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
For Annum ..... Rs. 48	For Annum ..... Rs. 60
Half-yearly 25	Half-yearly 31
Quarterly 13	Quarterly 16
Monthly 5	Monthly 6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
For Annum ..... Rs. 52	For Annum ..... Rs. 65
Half-yearly 29	Half-yearly 36
Quarterly 16	Quarterly 20
Monthly 6	Monthly 7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding do. ..... 2 ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	3 8
For third and succeeding insertions	0 8 As.

a line; but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Copy of the *Overland Summary*, as published in London for the *Press in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to Enclosure ..... Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— TRAVANCORE..	1900	350	W. Barratt.....	4th July.
(a) HINDOSTAN....	3113	600	N.W. Haselwood	11th do.
THIBET	3293	400	J. H. Torbock..	18th do.
(a) MIRZAPORE....	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
GHELLONG	1825	250	W. A. Soalon....	1st Aug.
(S) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

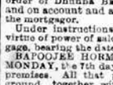
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
BOKHARA			[illegible] .....

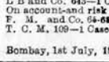
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM	3822	500	N. Stewart..... 18th July.
TANJORE	3724	500	W. W. Fentiman..... 15th augt.
SIAM	3724	500	G. N. Heaton ..... 15th sept.
ASSAM	3822	500	N. Stewart ..... 16th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazgon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums for the year	In 1870 ...	£139,808
after deducting Re-insurances ..	,, 1873 ...	£239,149
	,, 1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY.

Valuable landed Property for sale by Public Auction, (By order of Dhunna Bhagea, and Abba Bhuga, the mortgagees) and on account and at the risk of Orab Alleybhoy Mottabhoy the mortgagor.

Under instructions from the mortgagors, under and by virtue of power of sale, reserved to them, by a Deed of Mortgage, bearing the date 12th day of February 1878.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th day of July 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground, together with messuages, tenements, dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the western side of Bhoosaree Moholla, or Balloo Sarang Street, in the subdistrict of Mandavie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 93, containing by measurement (104) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweepers passage, on the west, by the said Bhoosaree Moholla, Balloo Sarang Street, on the north by the house of Ameenaboo the daughter of Moolla Ameeoodin, and on the south, by the house of Shaik Ahmed Noorooddin.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a Building ..... Street, at 11 o'clock.

1 case photographic apparatus,
4 sales grey shoodies.
2 ,, grey shirtings.
On account of the underwriters.
10 pieces damaged woollen cloth.
On account of the underwriters.
ex s. s. "Mongolia."
6 boxes silk handkerchieves damaged.
22 pieces silk damaged.
By order of Mottilal Bhugwandass,
On account of Jairam Sivjee.
One gold double cased watch.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1879.

S. SHRICRISTANJEE AND COMPANY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household French polished furniture, at Forbes Street, No. 34.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTANJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, abovementioned, the whole valuable and handsome French polished furniture, carriage, &c., &c., the property of Vullubdass Dhunjee, Esq., the same comprising elaborate and handsomely carved French polished blackwood furniture, such as blackwood writing table, drawing room camp sofa, and dressing table, sofa couches, drawing room, dining room Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, whatnot, flower vases.

Property on view.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Shigram.

S. SCHRICRISTANJEE & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and risk of Hyder Ally Sullamanjee.

T. B. and Co. 642—1 Case beads.
On account and risk of Keekahby Abdool Hosein.
F. M. and Co. 64-68—2 Cases black lead pencils.
T. C. M. 109—1 Case sealing wax.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1879.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter-of an inch.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. GOLD MEDAL EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Paris, 1878, ONLY GOLD MEDAL for English Perfumery.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED,
4, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, AND FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE
FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,
Shows no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England.
COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES
of all kinds.
TRAMWAY CARS AND TRAMWAY FITTINGS.
Special care and attention is given to this department.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents :—Messrs. Bathgate & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Bassay & Co., Vepery, Madras ; Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

☞ NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the old Doctor's head in the centre, and the British Government Stamp affixed.

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made ; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn, etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO
whitens the teeth and prevents decay.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA
is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
for dyeing red or grey hair to brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE ONLY GENUINE.

Wholesale and retail Agents.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th June 1879.

MR. WILLIAM MOSSE MACDONALD is AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1879.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Issue of 1,400-B 10 per cent. Preference Shares.

SHAREHOLDERS in the Company are invited to make application for allotment of the above shares before the 12th July 1879, after which date applications from the public will not be entertained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Acting Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the AUCTION SALES of ABKARI FARMS in the Colaba Collectorate, for the twelve months from 1st August 1879 to 31st July 1880, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Colaba, on MONDAY, the 14th July 1879, and following days.

For further particulars application to be made to the Collector of Colaba.

T. BOSANQUET,
Acting Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 28th June 1879.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A REVISED BOOK of RATES and FARES, Classification of Goods and Through Arrangements with other Companies, will be issued and together with Revised Distance Tables, will be in force for all Traffic, on and after TO-MORROW, the First of July, in lieu of those now in use.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Thirtieth June 1879.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENT FOR MESSRS. CHUBB AND SON.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

LOCKS,
PADLOCKS,
CASH BOXES,
PAPER BOXES,
WRITING BOXES,
WROUGHT IRON KEY BOXES,
LARGE ROOM DOOR LOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON FIRE PROOF SAFES,
JOHN JONES' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
McCABE'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
18 CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS,
15 CARAT GOLD PEN & PENCIL CASES,
15 CARAT GOLD SPRING RINGS,
15 CARAT GOLD SWIVELS,
LEATHER PURSES,
PEN KNIVES,
LOCKETS,

WATSON & CO.'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

COMMENCES TO-DAY,

TUESDAY,

JULY 1ST 1879,

When a large assortment of

DRESS MATERIALS

Will be offered at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RAMPART ROW,

CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Superior Old Cognac ..... at Rs. 25 per doz.
Marsaux ..... Qts. at Rs. 14 per doz.

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICES OF
COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
MADEIRAS,
Specially bottled for the Indian Markets

Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Selected	White	Rs. 18 per Doz.
Old Particular	Green	24 ,,
Choice Reserve	Black	28 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED by a European (married) an appointment as Club or Hotel Manager, Storekeeper, or a similar post, highest references. Address TORGAU, care of *B. Gazette*.

BOAT WANTED to HIRE or PURCHASE. Strong and roomy, about 20 feet long, with Sails and Oars. Apply J. F., care of this Office.

WANTED an ASSISTANT to SUPERVISE an establishment. He must be in a position to advance Rs. 5,000 on Security. Salary, including interest, Rs. 100. Apply to H. A. B., care of this paper.

THE SALE of the NURSEY MILLS takes place on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July 1879, at 3 p. m., at the Office of the Official Liquidators, No. 28, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, POLO PONY. Price Rs. 150. Apply to THE PROPRIETOR ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 8 ; with postage Rs. 8-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BISCUITS, in Tins, Re. 1 each ; SUPERFINE FLOUR in Tins, 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs. each, for up-country use. PEASE, Confectioner, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO, LIMITED,

ARE periodically in receipt of large supplies of GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT from the leading English Houses who manufacture the goods, in accordance with TREACHER & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

GYMKHANA AND OUTDOOR GAMES.

BADMINTON KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Complete Sets	40	0
Jefferies Bats ..... each	7	0
India Rubber Balls ..... doz. Rs. 3	0	0
Nets of colored card ..... each	5	4
Shuttlecocks ..... doz. Rs. 3	0	0
Do. with I. R. Bottoms ..... each	1	4

BOXING GLOVES.

Buckskin and Chamois, horse hair stuffed, per pair	0	0

CRICKET KIT.

Balls, Boys', strongly Sewn ... Rs. 0	12	0
,, Double seamed ..... each	3	8
,, Treble seamed ..... ,,	4	4
Bats, Boys' ..... Rs. 2	0	0
,, Match for practice ..... each	5	8
,, ,, best selected ..... ,,	7	0
,, Single cane ..... ,,	8	8
,, ,, Whalebone ..... ,,	9	8
,, Double cane ..... ,,	10	0
,, ,, Waisbone ..... ,,	10	8
,, Treble cane ..... ,,	11	0
,, All cane ..... ,,	12	0
,, Presentation ..... ,,	16	0
Batting Gloves ..... pair	5	8
Body Guards ..... each	3	8
Leg Guards, Chamois ..... pair	6	8
,, ,, Buckskin ..... ,,	7	8
Measuring Tapes, 66 feet ..... each	5	12
Nets for long stopping	13	8
Scoring Books ..... Rs. 2	4	to 5
Shoes fitted with spikes	11	0
Stumps for Boys' use ..... set	2	4
,, plain ash ..... ,,	5	0
,, with brass ferrules ..... ,,	7	0
,, and iron points ..... ,,	8	0
Wicket-keeping gauntlets ..... pair	6	8
Lilywhite's Guide for 1879	0	12

CROQUET.

Complete Sets ..... Rs.	12	8 and	18 0

DUMB BELLS.

Leather covered, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18 and 20 lbs. per pair ..... lb.	0	5

FENCING KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Foils with Solingen Blades ..... pair	5	0
Hand Guards, wicker basket ..... ,,	1	4
,, Buffalo ..... ,,	4	8
Masks, best Wire ..... pair Rs. 5	4 to	7 4
Single Sticks, English ..... pair	1	0

FIVES.

Bats ..... each	1	8
,, extra large military pattern ..... ,,	2	0
Balls ..... doz.	4	0

FISHING KIT.

Flies, artificial ..... oz. Rs.	1	12 to	2 12
Floats ..... each ,,	0	6 ,,	0 14
Gimp Traces ..... ,,	0	10 ,,	0 12
Gut, Trout ..... hank	1	2	4
,, Salmon ..... ,,	2	0	9 0

AUNT SALLY. BAT TRAP AND BALL. BATTLEDORES. CHEST EXPANDERS. LAWN BILLIARDS, &c.

PARLOUR AND INDOOR GAMES.

BILLIARD KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Balls, best African Ivory ..... set Rs.	30 0 to	38 0
,, ,, Pool	130	0
,, ,, Pyramid	175	0
Cloth, finest West of England for full sized Table and Cushions	100	0
Cues, plain ash ..... each	6	4
,, fancy inlaid ..... ,,	6	0
Cue cement ..... bottle	0	12
Cue Tips ..... hundred	3	12
Cue Tip fasteners ..... each	3	0
Pockets, strongest cord ..... set of six	6	4
Marking Boards, Pool Boxes, Rules, &c.		

BEZIQUE.

Sets for two players ..... Rs.	1	8 to	15 0
,, ,, four ,, ... ,,	3	0 to	20 0

CRIBBAGE.

Boards Straight and triangular. Re.	1	8 to	5 0
Boxes for one and two packs of cards ..... Rs.	1	12 and	2 4
"Our Mutual Friend" cases ... Rs.	2	4 to	4 0

DICE.

Best Ivory, ... set of three	1	0
Red Leather Cups ..... pair	1	2

DOMINOES.

Double Sixes ..... set Rs.	1	8 and	3 0
Double Nines ..... ,, ,,	2	4 ,,	4 0

PLAYING CARDS.

Assorted colours and patterns in large variety.

Third Harrys ..... pack	0	10
Figured Harrys ..... ,,	1	2
Gold Harrys ..... ,,	1	4
Club House Moguls ..... ,,	1	4
Extra-figured Moguls ..... ,,	1	8
Palace Moguls ..... ,,	1	12
Palace Gold Moguls ..... ,,	2	0

FISHING KIT, *continued.*

Gut Casting Lines ..... each Rs.	0	12 to	2 0
,, Traces ..... ,,	0	12 to	1 12
Hooks Limerick ..... dozen Rs.	0	4 to	0 6
,, Strong Treble ..... ,, ,,	2	4 to	3 0
Shuttlecocks ..... ,, ,,	1	4 to	2 12
,, ,, Gut ..... ,, ,,	1	0 to	2 0
Lead Twine ..... bundle	1		2
Lines Manchester Cotton Twine Company's 60 yard lengths	2		6
do. do. Water-proofed	2		8
Minnows, Phantom ..... each Rs.	2	0 to	2 8
Reels, Brass, with secret checks ..... ,, ,,	3	0 to	7 0
Rods varying kinds and prices.			
Spoon Baits ..... each Re.	1	4 to	1 12

FOOTBALL.

Balls, with specially dressed hide leather ..... Rs.	6	0 to	7 8
Spare Rubber insides ..... ,,	2	0 to	3 0

GOLF.

Balls ..... doz.	10		4
Cleeks and Irons ..... each	4		8
Play Clubs and Putters ..... ,,	3		8
Spoons, long, middle and short ..... ,,	3		8
Golfer's Manuals ..... ,,	0		14

HORIZONTAL BARS.

The "Regimental," specially adapted for Military Gymnasia, with a one inch Steel Core running through its centre, complete with iron stays and screws ... 100 0

LAWN TENNIS.

Complete Sets ..... Rs.	54	0 to	67 0
Balls, India Rubber ..... doz. Rs.	3	0 to	4 0
,, Flannel Covered ..... ,,	6	4 ,,	7 0
,, Canvas Covered ..... doz.	8		0
Bats, English curved, Ladies and Gents, each	3		8
,, ,, Straight, Ladies ..... ,,	5		0
,, ,, ,, Gents ..... ,,	8		0
Nets complete	9		0

POLO.

Canes with ashwood heads ..... each	2	4
,, ,, box wood ,, ... ,,	3	0
Balls ..... doz.	6	0

QUOITS.

4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, lbs. per pair.

Steel ..... pound	1	0
Galvanised Iron ..... ,,	1	0
Brass ..... ,,	1	12

pins charged extra.

RACKETS.

Jefferies' Bats, ash handled ..... each	11	0
,, ,, cane handled ..... ,,	14	0
,, Balls ..... doz. Re.	1-8 gross	14 0
Presses ..... each	10	0
Shoes ..... pair	10	0
Strings ..... Set of three	0	8

SWIMMING BELTS.

Cork, canvas covered ..... Rs. 4 8 and 5 0

BATTLEDORES. CHEST EXPANDERS. LAWN BILLIARDS, &c.

PARLOUR AND INDOOR GAMES.

PLAYING CARDS—*continued.*

	Rs.	a.
American "Squeezers" ..... pack	1	8
Do. with Gilt Edges ..... ,,	1	12
A reduction in price by the dozen packs.		
Card Counters, assorted shapes and colours ..... box	3	8

DRAUGHTS.

Leather covered Boards ..... Rs.	3	8 to	5 8
Ebony and Boxwood men ..... ,,	1	4 ,,	1 12

RACE GAME.

Boards with men, &c.	7	0

CHESS.

Leather covered Boards ..... Rs.	3	8 to	4 8
Ebony and Boxwood men ..... ,,	3	0 ,,	4 8
Mahogany Travelling Boards ... ,,	8	0 ,,	10 4
"B. C. D." Boards	9		0

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

Compendium	30	0
Cabinet with drawer	40	0
Royal Cabinet with wings	60	0
Multitudes	34	0
Combination set of Parlour Games for Children	22	8

GO-BANG.

Sets complete ..... Rs.	4	8 to	7 0
Planchette Boards	5		12
Pope Joan Boards	5		0

WHIST MARKERS.

Cavendish ..... pair	3	8
Camden ..... ,,	3	8
Treatises and Guides on Whist.		

BACKGAMMON.

Book-form Boards	5	0
Do. with men and dice	7	0

Detailed Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

FOX AND GEESE. CAVENDISH'S GUIDE BOOKS. NOAH'S ARKS, PICTURE AND SPELLING ALPHABETS. CHILDREN'S CARD GAMES. CONJURING TRICKS. CHILDREN'S TOYS. DISSECTED PUZZLES. DROLE. FISHPONDS, &c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE WELL-KNOWN OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
8, RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD respectfully invite the attention of Gentlemen Homeward bound to the above Establishment now so long and favorably known for its large and varied Stock of Travelling Requisites for a Land or Sea Journey, always obtainable at a moment's notice and at moderate rates for cash.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
Violins, Guitars Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

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THOMAS STEVENS,
STEVENGRAIH WORKS, COVENTRY,
& 114, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON,
NAVY CONTRACTOR FOR
ARMY LACES, EMBROIDERY, NAVY HAT
GOLD AND SI[illegible] RIBBONS, &c.

NOTICES.

USEFUL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL, good quality, pure wool, 28/29", in pieces of 24/25 yards at Rs 22 8 per piece. Cash Remittance or reference in Bombay. Apply to the Godownkeepir, JOSEPH SOARES, 26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	25 lbs. each.
FF	11-8 do	do.
FFF	12 do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.
FF	do 9	do.
FFF	do 10	do.
F	½ do 10	do.
FF	do 10	do.
FFF	do 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb canister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.

May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE, A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes :—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India :—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c., Apollo House, Bombay ; ABDOOL KURRIM ISSUBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid ; and GUNPUTRAO GOKOREE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort ; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

LATEST TRIUMPH,
WHEELER AND WILSON,
HAVE BEEN AWARDED
THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE
FOR THE HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THEIR
SEWING MACHINES,
AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

THIS GRAND PRIZE is not to be Confounded with the second or *inferior prizes of Gold Medals*, 150 Grand Prizes were fixed as the highest prizes for the greatest perfection in several branches of Art. Only one such Grand Prize was reserved for Sewing Machines, which was won by Wheeler and Wilson's Gold Renowned Machines. 2,000 Gold Medals or secondary or inferior prizes were fixed for lower perfection in the various departments of Art, and 5 or 6 of such inferior or secondary prizes were given to a few other sewing machines.

Hand and Threadle Machines. Price, Rs. 50 to Rs. 186.

Note.—No sewing machine has approached in higher excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's in all the exhibitions of the World.

Apply for proofs.

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SOLE AGENTS.
6, PARSEE BAZAR STREET.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital remedy for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
FALLY HIPTULLA,
39, Pir Marketplace, Jumma Musjid.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 30TH JUNE, 1879.

REUTER'S closing telegram from London of Saturday's date records nothing new respecting the various produce markets, but Consols are again ¼ higher at 97⅞, while French Rentes have declined from 116¼ to 116. Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at 76½ for Fours and 82¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	1,42,387
Do. Branches	Inc.	,,	1,43,208
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	8,74 374
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	88,366
Cash Credits	Dec.	,,	20,462
Loans	Dec.	,,	6,18 690
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	3,57,105
Cash with Corresponden ts	Inc.	,,	67,936
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	19,60,893

These movements afford an undoubted indication of a falling off in the business demand for money, the large increase in the Cash Balance arising solely from an increase in Deposits and a decrease in Loans and Discounts. In all probability the directors of the Bank will now see their way to make a reduction in the official rates of discount at Wednesday's board meeting, but in any case the effect on the general market will be to lower the value of money.

EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet without quotable alteration either way. A very steady feeling prevails, but in the present circumscribed state of business here, Bombay has comparitively little weight in guiding the market. So far as we can see from outside influences, however, the tendency of rates at the moment is more in favour of an advance than a decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...Is. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...Is. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 2 ,,	,, ...Is. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	,, ...Is. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 ,,	,, ...2-12½	,,

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at par. For 60 days' sight we still quote ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady, and rates are the turn in favour of sellers. Quotations are :—Fours, Rs. 93 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99.

SHARES are dull in the extreme, and the transactions which take place from day to day are insignificant. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 673½, National Bank shares are Rs. 2 lower. In Land Companies the only change to notice is a recovery of Rs. 5 in Colabas, and Press shares are unaltered except for an improvement of Rs. 7½ in Berars. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are very dull, and we have to notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey and Rs. 9 in Great Eastern, Hindustan, and Oriental, but all quotations are more or less nominal.

COTTON is stagnant no transactions being reported to day for export. In view of the comparatively large stocks here, dealers are willing sellers, but the unfavourable state of the weather for shipping and the absence of demand for Surats at Home are against a return of activity at present. Current prices are :—

Good Ginned Broach	.....	Rs.	238 per candy.
Good Oomra	.....	,,	230 ,,
F. G. F. do	.....	,,	225 ,,
G. F. do	.....	,,	220 ,,
Good Dholera	.....	,,	229 ,,
F. G. F. do	.....	,,	223 ,,
G. F. do	.....	,,	215 ,,

SEEDS are dull and practically unaltered in value.

FREIGHTS show a total absence of activity. For Liverpool there is now no steamer on the berth, and for the only sailing ship Cds. per ton is the nominal quotation. For Genoa and Marseilles 32s. 6d. is the rate quoted by the regular lines, but an attempt is being made to fix a steamer at 27s. 6d. per ton payable here. Havre and London are still at 27s. 6d. by steam.

PIECE GOODS, if anything, are a shade better to-day, inasmuch as there is rather more enquiry apparent on the strength of the undoubtedly favourable crop reports from up-country, but the actual extent of clearances, either from first hands or the bazaar, is still limited in the extreme.

COALS are quiet at unchanged prices, no fresh business to arrive being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	160,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	4 do	673½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	673½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	550
National Bank of India	37,250	250	215-15	6 do	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	78,500	150 p.s.		800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	600	3,000	1,100	125 do		970
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15 p.ct		500
Apollo Press Co.	200	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.		52
Bellary	176	1,000	all	25		470
Berar Company (New)	135	500	all	60 p.s.		452½
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	16 do		60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do		56
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	50 do		475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	500	all	15 do		150
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do		595
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do		875
Framjee Press Co.	500	500	all	75 p.s.		575
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do		197½
Prince of W. Press	120		1,500	250 do		165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do		300
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do		456
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.ct		500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.		500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		nominal.
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.		nominal.
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	45 p.s.		400
Alliance Company	500	2,500	all	20 p.s.		1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct		60
Bhownagur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	40 p.s.		500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s.		650
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s.		9
Colabe S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s.		nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.		800
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p.s.		860
Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.		950
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..		365
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s.		nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s.		760
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	575	1,800	all	30 p.s.		750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..		475
Javerji Jeejee Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s.		550
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.		860
K. Mucorjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s.		1,015
Madras Spinning	1,000	1,250	all	Nil		100
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s.		1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	50,000	50	50	..		10
Sandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25 p.s.		nominal
Sholapoor S. and W. Co.	2,500	1,000	all	40 p.s.		1,035
Surjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s.		900
Swadeshi S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..		150
Tarachand S. and W. Co.	950	1,000	..	..		650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	10 p.ct		do.
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	625	all	25 p.s.		625
Oriental	600	1,250	all	..		..
Princess Walas Spinning	1,500	1,000	all	25	p.s.	459
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	640	1,000	all	75	p.s.	550
Soondas Jee Spinning	500	1,000	250	125	p.s.	120
Do do.	500	1,000	all	20	p.s.	675
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	25	p.s.	475
Victoria Mills	250	1,000	all			

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	795
Fores Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	110
Mazagon Land and Wharf Canning Land-Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218*	3 0 5 p.ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	13 9/16	do	26
Do. Ditto	..	£20	65/ 7 8	do	72
Do. Ditto	..	£20	21 12/16	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,060	do	1,103
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 5/16	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Co.	1,00	3,00	1,500	225 p.s.		1,860
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,00	2,000	250 p.s.		2,740
Bombay Gas Company	60,000		all	7½ p.ct		58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p.s.		110
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	11	..		375
Leading and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.		500		30 p.s.		265
Mazagon Company, Ld.	1,000	200		7½ p.ct		10
Mechanical Engineering Co.	1,000	500	all	25 p.s.		
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	5 p.s.		1,025
Stanker and Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.		100
Thresher and Co.	1,800	500	5 all	5 p.s.		650
Topee Patent Slip Co.	1,000	270	all	p.s.		15

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 30th June as compared with the statement issued on the 31st June :—

	21st June, Rs.	28th June. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Deposits at Head Office	1,50,43,119	1,49,5,783
Do. at Branches	19,27,789	20,6,097
Total Deposits	1,43,72 540	1,27,67,014
Bills	10,172	9 72
Credit Balances	2,58,927	3,29,99
	4,43,26,638	4,52,71,135
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	24,34,977	33,46,611
Treasure, or Security for Government Paper		
Bills of Exchange and Merchandize	16,84,501	16,64,039
Loans, on security of do.	63,66,977	67,48,267
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,814	8,324
Bills discounted	1,61,57,504	1,58,00,399
Cash	3,218	3,299
Deposits in the Savings Bank	24,34,63	
Notes	3,46,368	3,48,368
Coin	..	..
Balances with Correspondents	1,38,661	2,64,597
Notes	1,61,84,638	1,51,45,331
	4,43,26,638	4,52,71,135

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
30	Mona	Evans	Bassein.
	Bridgetown	Crisp	Mauritius.
	Chilka (s)	Naller	Rangoon.

The steamer Singapore, Merello, to Genoa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The barque Aspirey, to Nicobar Island via Galle, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
28	Canara (s)	.....	Bombay and N P.
	Madura (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Mecca (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—82 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adum & Co ; 8 bales skins, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 5 cwts D horns and 80½ cwts B horns, Allimahomed Hasum.

FOR HAVRE.

Euphrates s—99 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 100 cwts B. horns, A. Blaecheck & Co ; 300 bales cotton, F. Sanquet & Co ; 222 bales cotton, Vinay & Co ; 60 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
Geelong s—37 casks coffee, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clan Alpine s—9 bales twist, The N. S. & W. Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 29th June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·670
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet-Bulb thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	93·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·4
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	From midnight to midnight. 499
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during the month	16·49
,, year	21·66
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th June.	0·01

HIGH COURT.—JULY 1.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

373-79—Macfarlane and G—Peeroo Mahomed vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

260-71—Macfarlane and G—Jumnadass Pitamberdas vs Benjamin David.
172-78—In person—Gulam Nubbee Ameerbhoy vs William Johnson—and another.
106-79—Jefferson and F—Peerbhoy Hussum vs Ebrahim Ramjee.
151-79—Janardhan and G—Morarjee Punja vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.
194-79—Shapurjee and T—Jumnabai vs Lalbai—Tyabjee and S.
295-79—Rimington H and C—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and others vs Fakir Mahomed Ghellabhoy and others.
349-79—Jefferson and P—Becher Akba and others vs Mahadeo Luxman.
362-79—A F Turner—Damjee Ruttonsey vs Kheraj Veerjee and others.
364-79—Rimington H and C—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and others vs Tricumjee Oomersey.
365-79—Rimington H and C—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and others vs Bhanjee Madhowjee.
366-79—A F Turner—Gungabai vs Khatao Natha and another Bhaishunker and D.
377-79—H Bicknell—Lackmas Khoobsal and others vs Hurrichund Mahadeo.

LONG CAUSES.

68-77—Bhaishunker and D—The Hon'ble John Marriott vs Thacker Ruttonsey and others—Shapurjee and T. (part heard.)

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 1st July, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decrees and Undefended Suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit No. 136-79.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

296-79—Tyabjee and S—Cassi-lal Mithalal vs Hemraz Lukhmidass and others—Bhaishunker and D.
297-79—In person—Joseph Soares vs Nurrotum Vurjivandass.
298-79—Bhaishunker and D—Pranjiwandass Uka vs Hajee Vyhena Ebrahim.
301-79—Pestonjee K—Peeroobai and another vs Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash and others—Macfarlane and G.
302-79—Tyabjee and S—Bomonjee Cursetjee Cama and others vs Dabyabhoy Bhuseobhoy and another.
306-79—Moreshwar L—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patel Aba Oomaji—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

624-78—A F Turner—Mungesh Purshotum vs Moroba Raghoonath and another—Craigie L and O.
586-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Kunsordass Hunsraj—Tyabjee and S.
269-79—Khunderao M—Nanabhoy Balaje Soonderjee and another vs Narayen Morojee—Crawford and S.

For Consent Order of Reference.

136-79—M M Munshi—Nurotum Jairam and others vs Thacker Premjee Purshotum Janardhan G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 30.

Baker, Lieut, R.A., on leave, to Poona.
Cherry, Major, 4th Light Cavalry, to join to Bellary.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Octacamund, June 17.

Surgeon H Armstrong from Ceded Districts to Presidency for General Duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the following alterations affecting Officers of the Royal Artillery are notified :—

Major Monckton, G Battery B Brigade, promoted Lieut-Col into 6th the Brigade, vice Marshall retired.

Major Mahoney, No 9 Battery 8th Brigade, appointed to I Battery A Brigade.

Major Straker from Supernumerary List, posted to No 9 Battery 8th Brigade vice Onmanney.

Lieut Prichard, Wing Officer 31st L I, is appointed Acting Adjutant of the Regiment, vice Captain Skinner, relieved.

Leave—Major J B Boone, Wing Commander, 6th N I, from 30th August 1878 to 1st March 1879.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, June 28.)

The Rev J W Young, Chaplain of Moradabad, eight months' leave to Europe.

Col MacAndrew, Commissioner, Sitapur Division, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Macnabb, Assistant Commissioner, Jhansi, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Bullock, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Meerut, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Harrison, District and Sessions Judge, Mirzapur, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Reade, the Lieutenant-Governor, N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Higginbotham, Magisterial charge of Gonda, to officiate as Major Murray, Assistant District Judge, Meerut.

Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow—Mr Khori, to officiate as Superintendent of Cantonments.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following transfer :—

Surgeon Major Cameron, Civil Surgeon, from Bahraich to Bara Banki.

The services of Major Horsford, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr Hodges, Engineer, 4th grade, Hardoi district, Sitapur Provincial Division, is granted fifteen months' leave to Europe.

Mr Greer, Assistant Engineer, Agra Canal, is granted three months' special leave to study the native language, and privilege leave for one month in continuation.

Lieut Clibborn, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr Haigh, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), is transferred from the Mat Branch Extension to the Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal.

Mr Richardson, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, to the charge of the Mat Branch Extension Division, Ganges Canal.

Major Harrison, has made over, and Mr Bligh, has received, charge of the Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th June 1879.

1 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Regiment and posted to Cos as follows :—

No	Vol		Company.
,,	953	J E White,	B ,,
,,	954	A J Cumbridge,	C ,,
,,	955	A R Strip,	H ,,
,,	956	H Corkery,	H ,,
,,	957	W J Henson,	H ,,
,,	958	J Barwick,	H ,,

2 The resignation of the undermentioned officer has been accepted by Government :—Capt C H B Forbes.

3 The monthly meeting of the Regimental Committee will take place on Wednesday, 2nd instant, at 5-30 p.m., at Head Quarters.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....4th, 7h. 29·0m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July.					
Tues. 1	English Mail expected	5 28	6 39	9 22 m	2 24 m
				9 47 a	3 14 a
				10 17 m	3 31 m
Wed. 2	.....	5 28	6 39	10 50 a	4 14 a
				11 5 m	4 16 m
Th. 3	.....	5 28	6 39	11 46 a	5 7 a
				11 50 m	5 7 m
Fri. 4	.....	5 28	6 39	11-38 a	5 55 a
				0 00 a	5 55 m
Sat. 5	.....	5 29	6 39	.....	6 38 a
				0 27 m	6 38 m
Sun. 6	4th Sunday after Trinity	5 29	6 39	0 5 a	7 20 a
				1 12 m	7 18 m
Mon. 7	.....	5 30	6 39	1 25 a	8 1 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

HOSIE—June 28th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Arthur Hosie, Superintendent Men's Workshop, Friend-in-Need Society, of a son.

DEATHS.

DALLIMORE—June 4th, at Kapurthala, Mr. G. R. Dallimore, Executive Engineer of the Kapurthala State.
GOUGH—May 23rd, at Durbunga, of cholera, John William Gough, Architect and Engineer to the Raj, Durbunga, aged 44 years.
ROBERTS—June 16th, at Lundi Kotal, Khyber Pass, of cholera, S. W. T. Roberts, Lieutenant 27th P. N. I., son of the late A. A. Roberts, of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 22 years.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family : Standards I—8 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1879.

WE are glad to welcome the persistent attacks made by Mr. Chapman, formerly the Chief Secretary at Bombay, upon the extravagance and waste of public money in maintaining high appointments in India. Intimately acquainted as he is with the administration, his criticisms are valuable and decisive as to where the pruning knife should be applied, and where retrenchment would have most effect. He points out how every second man in India is employed upon looking after what another man does, and criticises the amount of vapid and useless criticism which is wasted upon the most trivial and unimportant acts. It is almost impossible to imagine how work ever gets done at all. The Assistant Collector criticises the mamlatdar, the Collector criticises the assistant's remarks, the Revenue Commissioner the Collector, the Government the Commissioner, the Supreme Government comments upon the local Government, and the Secretary of State upon the Supreme Government. In fact, the whole civil machinery of Government is created for the purpose of hindering the public business, and not for promoting it ; and Mr. Chapman properly calls for reform in the manner of conducting work. We entirely agree with the spirit of his remarks, which would throw upon the local executive officers more responsibility, and would abolish all the obstructive machinery of supervision, such as revenue commissioners, superintending engineers, highly paid secretaries, unnecessary High Court judges, and other appointments which are created for the sole purpose of giving prizes to favoured members of the Service, and which do no real good whatever. Then there are useless departments which might be abolished altogether, notoriously the Cotton Department and the Registration Department. The former especially is a costly and useless incumbrance, which has been forced upon the Presidency in the face of public opinion and in spite of common sense. The latter was started because in a year of prosperity the income from registration fees rapidly developed ; but time has shown that the causes of increase were temporary, and the revenue has since declined as rapidly as it rose. It is clearly unnecessary to maintain an office at a cost of a quarter of a lakh of rupees a year to collect a revenue of two lakhs. It is possible that in time there may be wanted a statistical officer, who will do the work now done by the Registration Department ; but we are assured that the existing local machinery can easily do the work of the Cotton and of the Registration Departments quite as well as it is done by them. The circumstances of India demand that work should be done, and do not require that costly departments should be maintained to make the work look pretty in a report. Then, turn to the salaries which are paid punctually on the first of each month to a crowd of unnecessary civilians, and consider whether the work they do is at all commensurate with the pay they receive. Is it not possible to get the same work done by men on less pay ? If the civilian is such a highly polished article, his services might be reserved for offices where exceeding keenness and polish are required. Twenty years ago the condition of education in England might not have been so advanced but that large rewards were necessary to tempt accomplished men into a life of comparative exile in an unsuitable climate. The case is different now, and the gentlemen who are passed out in crowds from English universities are to the full as accomplished as the best of the competition civilians, besides having the tone which a public school and University training generally imparts. Such men find no career open for them in England, and consider themselves lucky to get a curacy on £60 to £80 a year, and perhaps still more lucky to be appointed to an Indian chaplaincy on Rs. 500 a month. The highest pay of a chaplain is Rs. 800 a month, and if it cannot be denied that these men are as good as competition civilians, we fail to see why the pay of the latter should be fixed at an abnormal rate. We can understand that the duties of a civilian are more onerous and more prolonged than those of a chaplain, and this should influence a higher pay, but the disproportion which now exists is absurd, and might be readjusted without any injury to the State or any fear that the quality of the competition civilian would deteriorate if the pay were reduced. In fact, the recent regulations which insist upon the civilian residing at an university after his examination would show that his quality is rather under the mark than above it.

The number of civilians to be sent out to India is, we understand, to be reduced to twenty a year, and the relief given by this measure might perhaps have some little effect ten years hence. The fact is that the ranks are over-crowded ; and although great inducements have been held out to the highly paid men to retire, the block continues as bad as ever. In order to quiet the discontent which was naturally arising, one of the most extraordinary measures of extravagance was adopted ; every officer of a certain number of years' service was allowed a certain special pay. It was as if to relieve the stagnation of promotion in a regiment, all the lieutenants were given major's pay, and all the captains were granted Colonel's allowances. The measure might have been a politic one, but it shows how things are managed in India at the expense of the country. But without dwelling on the fact, and looking to the future, it is evident that India cannot possibly afford to pay extravagant salaries now drawn by a hierarchy of [illegible] work can be just as well done by the Uncovenanted Service. For the highest offices no doubt, the best talent of England might be indented for, but the appointments of assistant collectors and assistant judges might with advantage be thrown open to the Uncovenanted Service. Sir Fitzjames Stephen has recorded his opinions that the appellate authorities in the Judicial Service are inferior to the subordinate judges, and that an appeal from the latter to the former is an appeal from a better to a worse tribunal. The revenue subordinates are not so strong as the judicial, but this is owing to the jealousy of the revenue authorities in keeping down this class and promoting the worst and most degraded specimens of karkuns and mamlatdars. It is only too well known that lick spittles and flatterers are promoted, and any man with the smallest approach to independence and ability is carefully kept out of sight. Once or twice the pressure of public opinion has forced the Government to rule that educated natives shall be appointed to respectable appointments, but the local authorities have reduced these orders to a dead letter. Lately the graduates of the Bombay University have been told that they will be appointed on probation to appointments of Rs. 50 a month, and if this order were carried out with fairness and honesty there might be in time a certain number of officials who would be a credit to the revenue branch of the Uncovenanted Service. But the comparative secrecy of the Revenue Department will not allow such an order to be carried out fairly, and the ranks will continue to be recruited by the disgusting parasites—despotic collectors. But we do not well agree with the policy of the Government of India that [illegible] natives shall be appointed to the Uncovenanted Service. We hold with Lord Lawrence that we owe it to the natives should extend only so far as is consistent with the supremacy of England in India. We would not be safe nor expedient to fill the high posts of the country with natives alone ; our [illegible] position demands that there should be a large infusion of English officers to check and temper the native element. It would not be safe to have one English officer at the top and all below him native officers. That would be the most effective way to bring to an end the rule of England.

Perhaps the greatest reform which should be introduced into the Uncovenanted Service is that which was indicated by Lord Lawrence. There must be hope to stimulate and some prize worthy to be toiled for. What is the object of competition ? It was not merely to break down the abuse of patronage but to secure a supply of the best men available for the service of Government, and if, therefore, there are men in the Uncovenanted Service who have distinguished themselves, although they may not have got their appointments by competition, there is no reason why the highest appointments should be withheld from them. Such was the opinion of Lord Lawrence himself, a distinguished member of the Civil Service and an ex-Governor-General, freed from the petty jealousies of the rank and file of the Covenanted Service. Would they be hurt if some of the best appointments were occasionally given as prizes to distinguished men ? It is necessary that the State should stimulate the service of its officers by the hope of rewards ; this is an axiom which has been overlooked by the Government of India, but the force of public opinion must inevitably cause such rewards to be given. Already the Government has under its consideration rules for the admission of the Uncovenanted servants to higher appointments, and there can be little doubt that the policy of Lord Lawrence should be followed in throwing open the highest appointments to Europeans and natives alike, who have distinguished themselves, subject only to the overriding consideration that the admission of natives should not be pushed to such an extreme as might endanger our hold upon India. There are very able officers in the Police, Judicial, and Revenue services, and in the Customs and Survey, who might with advantage be promoted occasionally to high administrative appointments, and that plan, while offering a worthy object of ambition to the whole of the Uncovenanted Service, would be economical to the State.

UNDER the new contract the Indian mails will arrive in London in two days less time than at present occupied, consequently the days of departure from this side will shortly have to be rearranged. We understand that with this object in view the P. & O. Company have already asked the local Chamber to state which day of the week they consider would be most convenient so far as the Bombay commercial community is concerned. The Chamber has accordingly the matter under consideration, but there is a strong feeling in business circles in favour of naming Fridays during fair weather, and Wednesdays or Thursdays for the monsoon. By the mails leaving on Monday, business men in Bombay have for years been practically deprived of Sunday as a complete day of rest—a grievance which it is now hoped will be removed. The fact of the matter is, that the mails must be timed to arrive in England on Saturday evenings so that they may be delivered simultaneously in London and in the provinces. Against that requirement of the London Post Office the convenience of the Anglo-Indian communities will weigh but little.

IT is amusing to note how completely the *Pioneer* has veered round with regard to the camel question and the Afghan campaign. At first our contemporary was indignant with ourselves for asserting that there had been excessive mortality, and assured its readers that not more than eight thousand camels—"belonging to the military establishment"—had perished. It now informs the public that "the activity of the commissariat has been such that the camel may now be regarded as almost an extinct animal in India. In thousands and tens of thousands of cases the intelligent and zealous officers of the department referred to, continued their experiments in the direction of ascertaining what would happen to the camel when sent into a severe climate, entirely without food or protection from the weather. The uniformity in the result was discouraging, but as long as the war and the camels lasted, the commissariat persevered." The animal, says the *Pioneer*, "is said to be fitted up by nature with plural stomachs ; some authorities say that two, some that four are provided. To ordinary men this arrangement might suggest that the camel would require more nourishment than single-stomached animals. But the commissariat was not a department to be misled in this way by possibly deceptive analogies. In science nothing should be taken for granted. Proof that the camel required food was sought for on every line of communication with the front. And this may at last be triumphantly produced. There is scarcely a camel left alive in the north of India, and in future wars the lesson now learned will doubtless be of priceless value. Meanwhile it is proposed, to reserve the lost species, that application shall be made to German philosophers of the school which evolves the camel from its inner consciousness."

It would be instructive to learn who the *Pioneer* is now trying to please. That journal first attempted to fasten the blame on the Government of Bombay, but has had to abandon that line, and now attacks the helpless commissariat Department. The fact of the matter is that the whole mismanagement, from beginning to end, is solely owing to the utter want of system, the complete unpreparedness and incapacity for any real work which prevails at the Head-Quarters of the Army, and especially of the Bengal Army. There is only one thing that the stars who shine at Simla can do well—and that is, to write memoranda, expressing the supreme satisfaction with which they view each other's transcendant qualities, and showing how deserving they mutually are of being "mentioned" and of receiving the highest rewards of State. The self-imposed task of our Allahabad contemporary is to endeavour to anticipate the wishes of that knot of brilliant men—a task in which, however, it now-a-days more often fails than succeeds.

NARRATIVE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KALADGI.

ON the morning of the 24th, his Excellency and party proceeded to the town of Gokak, which occupies a pleasant site on the bank of the Gutpurba river, and is overlooked by rounded hills of moderate elevation. Here Mr. Guerin, Deputy Collector of Bagalkot and a crowd of the [illegible] and with the conducted his Excellency to the kacheri, where a sort of darbar was held. On a bench here, a variety of imitations of fruit and figures of men and animals, manufactured in Gokak from wood, was spread out for his Excellency's inspection. The workmanship was marvellously delicate and fine, and the resemblance, in some instances, perfect, especially that of the pomelo fruit and a bunch of plantains. His Excellency then inspected the schools, and returning to the Kaladgi road by a cross-country path, he set out with Major Payne and Mr. Waters, in tongas, to go on as far as practicable towards Kaladgi that afternoon. The black soil had now become quite dry, and the progress made, therefore, was much more rapid than had been expected.

Mr. Dunsterville, of the Revenue Survey, was encamped at Yadwar, distant from Goorbet about 20 miles, and there entertained the Governor and party at breakfast.

The road being good, and the weather continuing fair, his Excellency resolved to prosecute the journey onwards as far as possible that day, and

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

CHOLERA IN QUETTA.

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

From Quetta Major Sandeman reports his hope that cholera is dying out, as very few cases have occurred during the last two days.

THE DEATH OF LORD LAWRENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* has just been issued as follows:—The Governor General in Council has received with deep concern the announcement of the death of Lord Lawrence, late Viceroy and Governor General of India. No statesman since Warren Hastings has administered the Government of India with a genius and an experience so exclusively trained and developed in her service as those of the illustrious man whose life now closed in the fulness of fame, though not of age, bequeaths to his country a bright example of all that is noblest in the high qualities for which the Civil Service of India has justly been renowned, and in which, with such examples before it it, will never be deficient. The eminent services rendered to India by Lord Lawrence, both as ruler of the Punjab, in the heroic defence of British power, and as Viceroy in the peaceful administration of a rescued Empire, cannot be fitly acknowledged in this and record of the grief which she suffers by his death, and of the pride with which she cherishes his name. The Viceroy and Governor General in Council, however, desiring to give some public expression to those feelings, and to that national gratitude which shows the best reward of national services, directs that the flag of Fort William shall during to-morrow the 1st of July, be lowered half mast high, that 31 minute guns shall be fired at sunset from the Fort, and that the last gun shall be fired and the flag dropped as the sun sets. His Excellency in Council further directs that on this sorrowful occasion the same marks of national respect shall be simultaneously shown at all the other seats of the Government of India, in order that throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, with whose history the fame of Lord Lawrence is imperishably associated and honoured, may be rendered to the memory of the statesman who ruled India with a wisdom strengthened in her laborious service, and whose fortitude, severely tested, was splendidly displayed throughout her fiercest trial.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

DEPARTURE OF THE KHEDIVE FROM EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 30.

In compliance with a request from the Great Powers, Ismail Pasha, with his second son, Prince Hussein, and his third son, Prince Hassan, has quitted Egypt and is going to Naples.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Bombay Mails of 6th inst., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JUNE 30.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Palma, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats steadier.

Fair Dholleras	6 7-16
Fair to good Broach Paper	7½
3 per cent.	92¾
3 per cents	93⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116¼
Bar Silver	51 7-16
Arrived—Oribe	

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JUNE 30, 8-25 A. M.

Manilla Mail leaves Hongkong 3 p. m. Tuesday.

MADRAS, JUNE 30, 10-55 A. M.

Manilla Mail leaves Hongkong Tuesday and Saturday.

MADRAS, JUNE 30, 5 P. M.

Steamer for Hollo leaves Tuesday 4 p. m.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 30.

CANNANORE, 4-5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E. KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S.W. 5 to 6; thermometer 86; barometer 29·832. Fall of rain 1 inch 3 cents.

MANGALORE, (29th)—Weather rainy; wind N.W. S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 75 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-20 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 96; barometer 29·81.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 2 inches 92 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	21 59	23 50	24 71
29 Sunday	0 ·7	.....	.....
30 Monday	0 20	0 22	
Total	21 66	23 70	24 93
Fall up to 30th June 1878	16 92	23 64	24 30

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up o 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. of Sunday, the 29th instant, was 30 inches and 46 cents. The height of water in the lake was 33·75'.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8d.	,,
Drafts, 3 ,, ,,	...2-12½	,,

THE notorious Nursey Kessowjee appeared before Mr. Cooper at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court yesterday, and was formally remanded till Wednesday afternoon, bail being refused. A strong effort to get him out of prison pending his trial was made by his counsel to look at the patient) said to have been brought on by the anxiety and trouble of eluding the police, which tried somewhat illogically to induce the Magistrate to believe that a man who had tried so hard to keep out of the clutches of justice already would be very unlikely to attempt escape again; but Mr. Cooper refused to entertain the question of bail till reason is shown him for believing the prisoner is not guilty of the offence of breach of trust with which he is charged. Nursey was apprehended and is at present detained on the old information of Mr. Mathuradass Lowjee, a shareholder and creditor of the Nursey S. and W. Co. (one of the four mill conderns managed by the prisoner as Secretary and Agent), on which Kessowjee Naik and the three other directors were tried and acquitted by Mr. Cooper in the beginning of this year. Mr. Gill stated yesterday that he had reason to believe the informant did not intend to proceed with the prosecution, but Mr. Mathuradass, being examined on the point, assured the Court that he does intend to prosecute, with assistance from Government on the liquidators of the insolvent companies if obtainable, and if not, at his own cost.

OUR Simla correspondent gives us a most distressing report of the state of matters in the great while "happy valley" of Cashmere. That this valley, which has hitherto been the theme of the poet's song, and the subject of the romancer's pen, should now be spoken of as "horrifying and sickening," is another instance of the irony of fate. It seems hard to realise that "Bonder-mere's stream" by which "the roses grew" should now be refulgent only of fœtid matter and noxious effluvia, and almost reconciles one to an early visit of Macaulay's New Zealander to London Bridge. The local authorities, it seems, will do nothing to improve the lamentable state of matters which obtain in the valley, nor will they render any assistance to those who are willing to do something for the amelioration of the place. Under these circumstances, would it not be desirable that the Government should endeavour to induce the Cashmere Rajah and his "Ministers" to raise to a proper sense of their duty; or failing this, take the control of affairs into their own hands?

IN a reply to a despatch from the Government of India on the subject of the jurisdiction of the Great Cocos Islands, the Secretary of State expresses his concurrence in the reasons which have led the Indian Government to recommend that the Greater Cocos, to which the provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Regulation of 1876 do not apply, should be placed under the Commissioner of British Burma. The Government of India have therefore been authorised to take the island by proclamation under the immediate authority and management of the Governor-General in Council, and to provide for its administration by adding it to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of British Burma.

THE report of the insult offered to the Assistant Resident at Mandalay states that on the morning of the 26th May, when Mr. Phayre was returning from a ride, as he was passing a group of young men (Burmese), he was jeered at and called insulting names. Being at the time attended by a small retinue, bearing the usual marks of an official, viz. large umbrella and fan, Mr. Phayre must have been known to be an official. He was also accompanied by two of the police guard furnished by the Burmese Government. He complained at a neighbouring police post, and the headman sent out and ascertained the name and address of the chief offender. Such insulting conduct towards the officers of the Residency, of which there had been few or no complaints before for sometime, are said to have become rather common during the last month or two, but the difficulty is to identify the offenders. The late Resident addressed the minister on the subject, and requested that advantage might be taken of this instance to endeavour by suitable punishment to put a stop to such conduct. Some days afterwards the minister wrote that the Burman delinquent had been punished with imprisonment and that strict orders had been sent to all the captains of the gates, heads of police stations, and heads of quarters, to prevent people jeering and insulting expressions being used towards Europeans ("hat-wearing people").

THE *Indian Daily News* understands that the woman Brija Gopee Dossee (whose case was published in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*) who was illegally arrested by Inspector Jacob and the Jemadar of Bartola Thana, has received the first instalment of reparation for the outrage put upon her. She has been exempted from the operation of the Act by the Deputy Commissioner, in accordance with the report of Inspector Rajnarain Sen, who held a local enquiry about the case. We should imagine that a few local enquiry in the first instance would not have been out of place before the woman was subjected to the indignity of arrest, imprisonment, examination, and diploma, as notified in our recitation of the facts of the case. We cannot help thinking there is something radically bad either in the law or the working of it, where such things are *not* only possible, but not uncommon. Instead of finding things better, the public perhaps ought to be thankful that they are no worse. For what does it matter, if people suffer from a daily grievance unredressed if our legislators can only effect the cure of an evil that occurs only in a century.

SIR GEORGE COUPER'S Government has arrived at a decision adverse to Mr. Wyer, the young officer who protested so earnestly against the manner in which famine administration was conducted in Budaon in 1877-78. It seems that Mr. Wyer was allowed to submit a second statement in his own defence. To this paper the Government of Sir G. Couper has, the *Statesman* is assured, given careful attention, and has summed up as follows:—"Mr. Wyer has not improved his position by putting forth the memorandum under consideration. He has reiterated his former statements with great vigour, and has made fresh ones; but the whole have been more or less completely refuted, and none have been substantiated. Sir George Couper trusts that with increasing years and experience Mr. Wyer will acquire greater accuracy of statement and expression. He will do well to bear in mind the golden maxim to keep the pen dipped in oil, and write like a Reguluss. Had he done so, he would not now be in what His Honour cannot regard as other than a humiliating position. To an officer of Mr. Wyer's sensibilities, the above refutation of his statements is in itself a fitting, and at the same time, perhaps, a sufficient punishment, and Sir George Couper will, therefore, say no more except that he offers Dr. Rutledge his cordial sympathy in the position in which he found himself placed by Mr. Wyer, and assures him that he considers that he has triumphantly vindicated himself from the cruel and unfounded charge which Mr. Wyer preferred against him." The *Pioneer* thinks that this issue will be a surprise to Mr. Wyer and his friends. It may be so: yet unless the whole of the papers are given to the public, there will certainly be a suspicion that this is only another case of the weaker going to the [illegible] more effectually justify his decision by publishing Mr. Wyer's two statements, and his own "careful and minute analysis," than by publishing the Government view of the matter in a paper so notoriously unreliable as the *Pioneer*.

THE following telegram, received from the Secretary to the Government of the Panjab, is published in the N.-W. Provinces *Gazette*:—"Req uests favour of notice being circulated that on account of prevalence of cholera, and fact that the eclipse of 19th July is not visible at Thanesar, the fair appointed for that date has been prohibited."

THE Mogul Emperors, Mr. Keene says, were Turks, and the first of them, if he were now alive, would be astonished at being called a Mongol or Mogul. This position, says the Lahore paper, is quite in harmony with the fact that Baber had Mongol blood in his veins. In his work now published by Messrs. Allen & Co., London, Mr. Keene describes what the "Turkish" Empire in India was at its very best, and endeavours to show "what civilized Tartars can do and what they cannot do." His book—which also touches upon periods of the Indo-Mogul record, which hitherto have been very little understood—well merits the attention of every reader of Indian history.

WE (*Englishman*) regret to hear that a telegram was received on Thursday from the principal medical officer of the Kurram Field Force, to the effect that Surgeon W. B. Smyth was stabbed to death on Wednesday night at Ghapri near Thull. This young officer had been very little more than two years in India, and was employed with the Kurram Field Force at the time of this sad catastrophe.

ONCE more the Accountant-General, Bengal, has sent a circular to all officers in the service, both European and Native, complaining of illegible signatures and bad handwriting.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Bhawalpore has decided to disband his contingent on their return to his State.

WE are informed that Mr. Cutler has arrived from England for the purpose of completing and opening his new ice factory. This he expects to do in the course of a few weeks. The addition of from 10 to 12 tons of pure ice per diem to our present sources of supply will be a boon for the Presidency and ought to more than suffice for the requirements of the public.

IT would appear from some extraordinary lately, by order at a meeting at Hawarden missionary we should suppose—that the Sunday and early closing of public houses is by no means an unmixed good—if, indeed, it is a good at all. Dr. Moffat declared that an enormous increase had taken place in the consumption of laudanum and opium since the public-houses had closed on Sunday, and that a local chemist had informed him that in one village alone he sold weekly two quarts of laudanum. In fact, if a man did not get sufficient beer to "send him to sleep," his wife was obliged to give him a dose of laudanum to secure the desired end! Surely all this is an exaggeration, or if accurate, must be due to local circumstances of which the public at large are happily ignorant. Hawarden is about the last place in England of which one should have expected to hear so deplorable an account, and we should not be at all surprised if Mr. Gladstone is deluged with letters and post-cards on the subject.

A GENUINE Cuyp is said to have been discovered in an old wine shop in Lille, and in a very curious way. The proprietor of the shop has for some time been in possession of a picture so defaced by the smoke and dust of many years, that no one could decide what subject it was intended to represent, until he allowed himself to be persuaded into having it cleaned, when it turned out to be a very fine portrait of Frederick II. by the famous Van Cuyp!

MR. SPURGEON, the famous Nonconformist minister of London, lately celebrated his "silver wedding" with the congregation of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, when he was presented with a magnificent testimonial of respect and affection. This was no less than a purse of nearly six thousand guineas, subscribed by the members of the congregation and friends—£5,000 having been invested in consols, and the balance remaining in the hands of the bankers to the testimonial fund. Mr. Spurgeon said he had no need of the money, and therefore proposed devoting £5,000 to the endowment of almshouses for the poor, and drawing upon the balance as occasion required for the assistance of the various charitable organisations connected with the Tabernacle. In an amusing speech he stated, that although he was richer when he had only £40 a-year than he was now, people seemed to imagine that he was a millionaire, and constantly wrote to him for the loan of hundreds of pounds. Doubtless he has had many applications of this kind since the golden presentation in connection with the silver wedding.

LORD CARNARVON, freed from the cares and responsibilities of office, is by no means an idle man. It was only the other week that the late Colonial Secretary appeared as a translator of the Agamemnon of Æschylus; and only the other day that, in taking up the freedom of the Cutlers' Company, he made a very notable speech, the text of which may be said to have been "The Great City of London." Two or three hundred years ago, his lordship remarked, the City of London was London itself. Now squares, and streets, and shops, and stately buildings had grown up on every side, and the "West End" claimed to belong to the metropolis as much as the "City" itself. Nevertheless, the power, the wealth, and the magical spell of "the City of London" still rested on the hearts of all men, and the City must always be regarded as the real centre of the metropolis. In olden times London had always taken a most important and active part in the historic events of the country, and had always been on the winning side. When Blucher went to London after Waterloo he exclaimed that it was the finest town he had ever seen to plunder and loot; but since then it had become not only the great shop, but the great counting house of the world. Its buildings were not only the work of municipal grandeur, but they arose on all sides in equal splendour from private enterprise; and its population was not that of a town simply, but of a country, equal to that, for instance, of Scotland, and, if he might be permitted by Scotchmen to say so, "nearly as intelligent." This was a very neat point; but his lordship might have been reminded that there are as many Scotchmen in London as in Edinburgh, and that but for some of them, many of the great establishments of the Great City of London, and notably the Bank of England, might not have existed.

THERE are many remarkable [illegible] Irish House of Commons; but the O'Gorman Mahon, who was elected for County Clare a few weeks ago, is probably one of the most remarkable. He is nearly 80 years of age, and may be said to have begun life more than half a century ago—in 1828—as one of the "Fighting Brigade" whose duty and delight it was to support O'Connell on any and every occasion. In 1830 he was elected to the House of Commons by the same constituency which sent him there in the month of May last, and it will easily be understood how few of his old colleagues were there to welcome his return. During the long interval which has elapsed since he completed his first Parliamentary term, Colonel O'Gorman Mahon has been the hero of many a strange adventure in all parts of the world. He has fought eighteen duels, in six of which he was wounded by the enemy's fire, in seven of which he "plunked" his man, and in five of which honour was satisfied without hurt to either principal. He has been a journalist in Paris, Commander-in-Chief in Peru, Lord High Admiral in Chili, and only escaped being made President of one of the South American Republics by going off in a huff to a neighbouring State, whose service he joined. He is a cousin of the redoubtable Major O'Gorman, whose rollicking humour and geniality he is said to possess in a marked degree; and despite his age and adventures he is full of fire and vigour, and likely to show fight on all occasions when "Justice to Ireland" is the cry!

SIMLA NOTES.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

THE latest reports from Cashmere are distressing in the extreme. Famine and disease are working their worst throughout the country. One who has just returned reports the state of the "Happy Valley" as "horrifying and sickening." The local authorities will not only do nothing themselves, but will not render the remotest assistance in endeavouring to ameliorate the distress of the wretched people.

The report which some of your contemporaries have been circulating, that the appointment of Admiral Bythesea, with the Government of India, is about to be abolished, is entirely without foundation. On the contrary, it is a fact that the gallant Admiral's establishment is to be augmented, as the work now about to devolve on him will be greatly increased. I hear also that higher pay has been offered him on account of this increase of work, but Admiral Bythesea's keen sense of duty to his country, under its present financial difficulties, has made him forego this substantial advantage.

The climate of Simla is now delightful; the early part of the rains is always pleasant. The showers when they do come are [illegible] in their effects, bringing down native houses in the bazaars, banks, and walls; but the days are simply charming. Nature is revivified by the purifying influence of the moisture—the trees, the grass, the fields yesterday dry, arid, and dead, are now brilliantly coloured with verdant life. The Viceroy's camp beyond Mushobra is broken up, and the entire party have returned to "town." No doubt Lord Lytton having felt himself "worn and hard beset with troubles he would fain forget" had gone to the "woods and hills," there to recruit, after all the labours incidental to the late campaign, which labours, however, are likely to win for him the belt of an earldom. There is so much of a lull and a calm after all our anxieties about the war, that even the presence of Major Cavagnari, the hero, does not excite any stir. But little enthusiasm was evinced when he arrived, and but little thought, except among the authorities, is given to the date of his departure.

Parties of all sorts—morning entertainments, afternoon "high tea," dinners, balls and theatrical performances are what are now occupying our thoughts. Some have been given, one by our Deputy Commissioner yesterday, to which all Simla society was invited, —and was a great success; others are in contemplation. Rehearsals among our amateur performers—for many have returned—are going forward briskly, though at present the play for a first performance has not been settled on. "A Model" has been mentioned, as Mr. Riddell who took the part last year and acted it *a merveille*, is here, but the Amateur Company say it is too expensive a play to put on the stage; their purse was brought to a low ebb by it last season, though if some millionnaire would bear the financial burden, they would gladly do their part by even outdoing what they did before.

Colonel Moisey, the indefatigable and most energetic Secretary of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, announces that the twelfth annual exhibition will be opened as usual on the 20th of September next. Colonel Moisey's duties are honorary, but at the same time most arduous, for to attempt to please all is a task hard to accomplish.

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

CHIEF CLERK, PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Horace W. Barker, the senior judicial clerk of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, took charge from Mr. Bil Hingley, who retires after thirty-nine years' service to Government on his pension from this day, the office of chief clerk to the Presidency Magistrates Courts, the Justice of the Peace, and secretary to the Committee of Management of the Government Workhouse. Mr. Sittaram Dhackjee, of the Senior Presidency Magistrates' Court, succeeds Mr. Barker as senior judicial clerk, and is appointed to do duty at the Girgaon Police Court.

THE MAZGAON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company, held at its registered office, 5 Hornby Row, on Saturday last, Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna in the chair, it was resolved that the liquidators of the company, [illegible] be and they are hereby authorised to sell by public auction or private contract, at such time or times, in such manner, at such place, the right, title, and interest of the company, under the assignment of a lease, dated 9th April, 1879, which was made between this company and its liquidators and the Mazgaon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, in a piece of ground admeasuring about 55,000 square yards, now in the possession of the Mazgaon Spinning and Manufacturing Company. Yesterday Messrs. Maherjee Johnson & Co., auctioneers, put up to sale the right, title, and interest of the company to the sum of Rs. 5,400 per annum, or Rs. 450 per mensem, reserved by way of rent, and payable by the Mazgaon Spinning and Manufacturing Company to the Mazgaon Spinning and Weaving Company in respect of the above-mentioned piece of ground admeasuring 55,000 square yards. The lease in question was knocked down to the highest bidder, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, for Rs. 75,500.

TRESPASS.—Waman Govind, a noted character, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for trespassing in the dwelling house of Adamjee Peerbhoy.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Dadoo Govind and nine others were yesterday fined Rs. 30 each by Mr. W. Webb for transporting a greater quantity than one gallon of spirituous liquor from the Government distillery to Dadur, without a licence or permit.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, Jugonath Damodhur and nine others were charged before Mr. W. Webb with being found gaming with cards, dice, and money in a common gaming house at Mahim. They were all adjudged guilty. Three were fined Rs. 15 each, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and the others were fined Rs. 10 each, or in default fourteen days' similar imprisonment.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Poona paper:—"We heard yesterday of the dacoits having attacked the village of Bhoss, near Panchgani. The troops should not have been withdrawn altogether from the Mahableshvar range. A few European troops could be pretty comfortably located in Panchgani during the rains, and their mere presence would be sufficient to keep the villagers quiet."

EIGHT patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by *Grimaudie Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime* during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tuberculæ in their lungs; the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medical Gazette*, Austria.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE election of a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for the Fort ward, in place of Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, deceased, which took place yesterday at the Municipal offices, was characterised by much greater bustle and animation than have been observed at any previous casual election like this. The candidates were Mr. Heerjeebhoy Ardasir Dady, proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and seconded by Mr. Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas; and Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruch. A spirited canvassing had been going on for some days past; and the extreme closeness of the competition had rendered necessary the putting forth of the most diligent efforts by the supporters of the candidates. The services of livery stable-keepers had been put into requisition; and carriages by the dozen had been engaged for the day, to whip in voters to the polling place. From an early hour Mr. Hutchinson, the polling officer could see that a good day's hard work was before him. The canvassers were out betimes, and from 10 o'clock the polling officer had a fair start of the day's work. The early visitors were Parsis and Europeans, who came to vote before business hours. Owing to its being a holiday, the Hindus held aloof for half theday, but soon after 1 p. m. they began to pour in and turned in favour of Mr. Dady, he balance of voting which had up to that hour been nearly equal between the two candidates. A number of Mogul pearl merchants also came in and added their votes to Mr. Dady's list. His supporters, among whom were Messrs. Soraljee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee N. Banajee, H. N. Saklatwalla, and Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, worked with vigour, stimulated by a sense of expected victory. Mr. Da y took the lead and maintained it to the end of the poll.

The polling place was the scene of occasional amusement at the sublime ignorance of some Hindu voters. At Bhatia voter, on being [illegible] Mr. Hutchinson for whom he wished his vote to be recorded, was unable to give the candidate's name, and simply mumbled out that he came for or from Sir Jamsetjee. When asked if he wished to vote for Sir Jamsetjee, his answer was not clearer than before. With a hint from a canvasser standing by him, he eventually succeeded in making it clear to the comprehension of the polling officer that he wished to vote for the landidate proposed by Sir Jamsetjee; and Mr. Hutchinson accordingly took down his vote for Mr. N. M. Wadia.

The polling officer had occasionally to carry on a warm discussion with some of the voters. Chief among them were those who, at the last general election, had voted as ratepayers and now wished to vote as Fellows of the University; and *vice versa*. Mr. Hutchinson said he had got instructions from the Municipal Commissioner to receive such votes only as objected votes, upon which the Commissioner was to pass his decision three days hence. Among these voters were Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Dr. Sidney Smith, Mr. J. A. Forbes, Mr. J. Flynn, Mr. F. Mathew, Messrs. Venayek Wasudeo, Nanabhai Haridas, the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Messrs. M. C. Murzban, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, P. M. Mehta, N. R. Ranina, K. R. Cama, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, F. R. Vicaji, Premchand Roychund, Dustoor Jamaspjee, Dustoor Pesoonjee, &c. There were some Fellows for instance, Professor Hathornthwaite) whose names appeared in the University Calendar, but not in the list of Fellows supplied by the Registrar to the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Hathornthwaite represented that his name had appeared in successive Calendars, and that he was entitled to vote as a Fellow, even though, among others, his vote be recorded as an objected vote. Mr. Hutchinson said he was bound by the list supplied him; and that if there was an omission, the Registrar was to blame. Mr. Hathornthwaite was, however, referred to the Commissioner, who directed that his vote should be recorded among the objected votes. Another case was that of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., who wanted to vote as a Fellow. Mr. Hutchinson said he would record the vote among the objected votes only. Mr. Byramjee protested, and asked for the authority under which the polling officer was about to act, affirming that he would vote only on the assurance that his vote would be accepted as a clear—not an objected—vote. Some discussion took place; the polling officer consulted the Municipal Commissioner; and finally Mr. Byramjee's vote was accepted as a clear vote for Mr. Dady.

Mr. Hutchinson declared the result of the poll to be as follows:—For Mr. N. M. Wadia, 92 clear and 9 objected votes. For Mr. Heerjeebhoy A. Dady, 16 clear and 12 objected votes. Mr. Dady was declared elected a member of the Corporation, and received the congratulations of his friends present on the occasion.

AN ITINERARY OF NURSEY KESSOWJEE'S MOVEMENTS.

IT appears that the original plan decided upon by the police authorities of bringing down Nursey Kessowjee from Ahmedabad to Bombay was to a certain extent departed from. It was not found necessary, as was originally intended, to take him out of the train at the Bandora station; and he was brought direct to the Grant Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway by the Ahmedabad mail trair which arrived there at half-past 7 p. m. on Sunday last. He was in the disguise which he had on when he was arrested, and being taken charge of by Haji Khan Bahadur, Sheer Abdul Ali, the head of the local detective police, he was lodged for the night at the Mazgaon police station, as already stated by us. The following is an itinerary of his movements since he absconded from Bombay on the 11th January last; and it will be noticed with surprise that, since that date, he had twice revisited Bombay,—on one occasion concealing himself in Mahim for a whole week, during which he once enjoyed the society of members of his family at his own house.

Absconding from Bombay on the 11th January last, he took refuge at Dungarthar, a village of Daman. During a week's stay at that place, he had dancing and music parties got up for his amusement, and gave feasts at his expense to the residents. On the 17th January, warrants were issued by Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, against the directors of the four mills to which Nursey Kessowjee had acted as secretary, treasurer, and agent. His mehta went to Dungarthar to bring him home, with a view to be prepared for any emergency that might arise. He was not, however, brought to Bombay, but was kept at Bassein at the house of the mehta's father-in-law, and the mehta returned alone to Bombay. It was at first contemplated to surrender Nursey in obdience to the warrant issued against him; but after Mr. Mathooradas Lowjee had laid the information against the mill directors, and after competent legal advice had been obtained, the original plan of action was changed. On receiving intelligence that Nursey was at Bassein, the police authorities sent out an officer with a warrant to arrest him. The officer was forestalled by a telegram from Bombay; and while he was yet on the way to Bassein, Nursey, acting under the instructions of his friends, found himself a passenger in violent symptoms of the storm had spent themselves, Nursey came to Bombay; but finding things not quite so smooth as had been expected, he went to the village of Anmer, and thence by boat to Goa. He took refuge under the roof of a prostitute residing at the village of Pairem, situated fourteen miles from Panjim. On receiving intelligence of his whereabouts, a police party under Mr. McDermott, inspector, was sent out from Bombay in search of him in March last. One day Mr. McDermott, ensconced in a palanquin, started on an expedition to arrest the accused at the house of the prostitute; but the bearers—either from stupidity or design —raised such a hubub in warning people to get out of their path according to the custom of the place, that before the police officer could reach the house, the bird had flown. Nursey thereupon concealed himself in a neighbouring house belonging to amerchant named Khooloop, who is said to possess great influence with the Government of Goa. The Bombay police party searched the house where he (Nursey) lodged, and found Rs. 2,600 in cash and notes, false beards and whiskers, and other appliances for disguise. His men were taken; but the police party returned disappointed, for Nursey had given them the slip. Sometime subsequently, two men, sent by Nursey's friends, met him at Vingorla. He came to Bombay with them and stayed a week in Mahim. During that time he is said to have visited his own house. In the beginning of May last he fled from Mahim towards Gujarat, and made a tour through Dhoka, Ehandhuka, Sidhpur, Vadnagar, Visnagar, Kesariaiah, Oodeypur, &c. As stated by us yesterday, he was eventually arrested at the village of Prantej.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is the genuine only in dark paper wrappers; never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful color, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., and D. Sen, Calcutta; Spencer & Co., Madras; J. L. Bell & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Muthard & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Bot, Ahmedabad; and dealers in owns.—[ADVT.]

NURSEY KESSOWJEE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

YESTERDAY morning, Nursey Kessowjee was brought before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court. A crowd of natives collected in the street outside and on the lower stairs, but the Court was kept clear of all except a very few spectators. The exceptions included Kessowjee Naik, the prisoner's father. Nursey, who was in the custody of a European policeman, wore a different appearance from that with which those who knew him in Bombay in his palmy days are familiar. In the first place his dress was changed. The peculiar double peaked topee which he used to wear had given place to a sort of turban formed by a bright green skull cap with a voluminous white puggree wound round it; and in place of the long white sleeved coat which well-to-do natives of his class generally wear he was enveloped in a loose white wrapper. His face, too, was altered by a scrubby hirsute growth on either cheek, in addition to the moustache, and by his hair being allowed to grow and show itself about his neck below the native dress. He had not the appearance of having undergone much hardship in his peregrinations to elude the police; but rather gave one the impression of being particularly well cared for, as no doubt he was amongst his co-religionists of Kathiswar and Gujarat. Just previous to his apprehension he had paid a devotional visit to the sacred hill of the Jains, Shetrunja, close to the town of Palitana, where, amongst hundreds of temples, perhaps the most handsome and costly is one of white marble built in the days of his prosperity by his father Kessowjee Naik. He was apprehended under the warrant granted in January last on the information of Mr. Mathuridas Lowjee—the same information on which Kessowjee Naik, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Sakalchund Nagurdass, the other directors of the three Mill Companies—New Fleming, Alexandra, and Nursey Mills—were tried and acquitted by Mr. Cooper. This information, which was re-affirmed yesterday by Mr. Mathuridas Lowjee, is as follows:—

I am a merchant and deal in cotton and lend money on interest. I reside in Modykhana Street in the Fort. About January 1876, the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was registered under the Indian Company's act of 1866. At the time of the happening of the events hereinafter set forth, Kessowjee Naik, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, and Nursey Kessowjee were the directors, and Nursey Kessowjee was the secretary, treasurer, and agent of the Company. Kessowjee Naik and Nursey Kessowjee stood in the relationship to each other of father and son, and Ghellabhoy Puddumsey was a cousin of Kessowjee Naik, being the son of his maternal uncle. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Nursey Kessowjee were together joint agents of the Colaba Spinning Company. It was the duty of Nursey Kessowjee, as such agent, secretary, treasurer, and agents, to receive all sums of money due to the company and to hold the same for and on behalf of the company, and to pay all sums of money required to be expended on account of the business of the company. By the articles of association, provision was made for the loan by Nursey Kessowjee of such sum of money as might be required in the business thereof, but no provision was made for the giving, given, for money belonging to the company to be lent or used by Nursey Kessowjee for his own use. Nevertheless he, with the knowledge and consent of his co-directors, did from time to time, during the years 1877 and 1878, fraudulently and dishonestly use and misappropriate to his own purposes divers large sums of money amounting in the whole (after deducting amounts repaid by Nursey Kessowjee and crediting sums due to him for commission as secretary, treasurer, and agent) to [illegible] Rs. 7,43,702, the whole of which sum is now due by Nursey Kessowjee to the company. (An account of Nursey Kessowjee in the books of the company, showing that the amounts and dates of such misappropriations is set out in the information, together with other documents referred to therein.) About the 11th December 1878, the company had incurred liabilities to the extent of about Rs. 10,58,177, that is to say—

For loans from different persons	Rs. 7,83,900
Amount due to cotton merchants	,, 85,700
Amount due to Hongkong Bank	,, 10,000
Amount due on account of dishonoured hundis	,, 1,70,000
Debts due to sundry merchants	,, 8,577
Total Rs.	10,58,177

And the company were possessed of assets in the shape of cotton, yarn, cloth, and stores of the value of about Rs. 1,50,000 only. Nevertheless the directors falsely and fraudulently represented to the Bank of Bombay that the debts of the company amounted only to about Rs. 5,50,000; and that the value of the cotton, yarn, cloth, and stores was about Rs. 2,50,000; and that a loan of Rs. 50,000 was required by the company for the purposes of paying off loans which were then about to fall due, and requested from the Bank a loan of the last mentioned sum. (Copies of the resolution of the directors authorizing the loan and of the letter written and statement made to the Bank, containing the false and fraudulent representations, are annexed to the information.) Relying on the statements as true, the Bank advanced the company, for the said purposes on the 11th December 1878, a sum of Rs. 50,000; but the directors did not apply the sum to the purposes of the company, but dishonestly permitted Nursey Kessowjee dishonestly to misappropriate it, or the greatest portion of it, to his own use. A copy of the valuation of the cotton, yarn, cloth, and stores on the 26th December 1878 is annexed; and the information is drawn from the statement furnished by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, a director of the company, that the value of the cotton and stores was on the 25th December 1878 substantially the same as on the 11th December 1878. Nursey Kessowjee is in the company, and I charge the abovementioned directors with having committed the offences of criminal misappropriation under section 403, criminal breach of trust under sections 408 and 409, and cheating and thereby inducing the delivery of property under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, and with having abetted the said offences; and I pray that warrants may be issued for the arrest of the said directors that they may be apprehended and dealt with according to law; and I also pray that search warrants may be issued to search for and bring into this court all the books of the said company and also of Nursey Kessowjee and of Kessowjee Naik.

Mathuradas Lowjee, in his second information against the directors of the New Fleming Spinning Company, stated among other things:—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, residing under the name of Nagurdas is a shareholder in the New Fleming Company, and Sakalchund, who are the agents of Nursey Kessowjee for the purpose of selling the whole of the cloth manufactured by the four mills. By the articles of association, it was provided that the agent shall not keep in his hands more than Rs. 5,000 of the moneys of the company. During the months of August, September, October, November, and December, 1878, Nursey Kessowjee appropriated about Rs. 9,83,398, which sum is now due by him to the company. On the 11th December 1878, the directors obtained a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 from the Bank of Bombay, falsely and fraudulently representing that the debts of the company amounted to Rs. 8,40,000

broken and torn in. They were unfit for use when I saw them. There were seven or eight boats on board the steamer. That was before she struck. I have stated that I saw two boats broken ashore. The whale boat on the port which was exposed to the wind and the sea was smashed. The whale boat on the starboard side, in which I went ashore, was smashed about nine in the morning. The boat that we had on the port side we were obliged to bring to the starboard side from across the ship, and the landing of the passengers was completed in her. A small boat, in which some of the passengers were landed, was taken possession of by the Somalies. I went on board after the landing of the ladies and children, and I remained on board about twenty minutes, when I went ashore in the whale boat. I went on board to get orders from my Commander. I think it was about seven or half past seven when I went on board. The whole of the passengers had not then landed. When the passengers began to be landed the sea was comparatively calm. It continued so till nine o'clock, when the sea began to be rough again. The landing of the passengers was completed at about half-past eleven. When I went on board, at about half-past seven, the steamer listed over to starboard, and there was water up to her quarter deck. The passengers' baggage was in the baggage hold. It was full of water. None of the baggage was landed. It was not landed because it was perfectly impossible to land it. In the first place there were no means of transport, and in the second place we had to save the lives of the passengers before thinking of the baggage, and in the third place the baggage was under water, and any person who attempted to get at it would run the risk of being drowned, and lastly the Somalies were on board, and would have prevented the landing. There were 50 of them on board and 200 to 300 ashore. Their number was increasing every minute. It was about noon when the whole of the landing was completed. The Somalies attitude was that they looked as if they were inclined to loot.

Mr. Goodall submitted that that was not evidence.

Examination continued.—Arrangments was made to land the passengers at eleven o'clock. The ladies who could not walk were carried in easy chairs, and the children were taken by the black men of the engine room in their arms. The purser wanted to hire some mules belonging to the Somalies.

Mr. Goodall here objected to the last answer. The witness knew nothing of his own knowledge about what the purser did.

Examination continued.—I did not hear of any complaint being made by the passengers about their baggage not being landed. Everything that could possibly be done was done. Nothing was left undone. One bag, containing diplomatic correspondence, was saved by the Postal agent. It was in the cabin. The rest of the bags were in the hold.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goodall.—The size of the Mail bag which was saved was about a foot or a foot and a half square. I did not see one bag which was tied to a pole being carried by two men.

Mr. Goodall.—The French lady who came from China, had all her jewels saved?

Witness.—Yes, I was told so.

Mr. Goodall.—Did you not see the jewels at Zambesi.

Witness.—I was not at Zambesi. I don't know how she managed to save her jewels.

Cross-examination continued.—In going from the steamer to the shore a small box was handed to me to take ashore belonging to the lady. I don't recollect who gave it to me. I could not say whether the person was an officer of the ship. Small boxes containing jewellery could have been landed safely, most likely, if they were carried by the passengers themselves. It would not have been safe to trust the boxes to the crew.

Mr. Goodall.—It was not the duty of the Captain or the officers to save the baggage of the passengers?

Witness.—Do you mean the baggage in the cabin.

Mr. Goodall.—Yes.

Witness.—It is not the duty of the Commander or the officers to save the luggage in the cabin. The passengers are expected to do that themselves. The luggage in the hold is under the charge of the Captain. It is his duty and the officers' to save it when it is possible to do so.

Mr. Goodall.—Do I understand you to say that the passengers had ample time to save their cabin luggage?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Goodall.—Then the reason of their not doing so was their own negligence.

Witness.—By cabin luggage I mean valuables. If they could not save their valuables they could not blame anybody.

Mr. Goodall.—So far as you can say you saw none of the passengers land anything?

Witness.—It is a long time now. I can't exactly remember whether they did so or not.

Mr. Goodall.—Do you know the offer made by the captain of the Glenartney to save the luggage?

Witness.—No, I have no knowledge.

Mr. Goodall.—To whom did you give that box you brought ashore?

Witness.—I did not look after the box after I got ashore, as my business was to look after the ladies. I am not going to answer a question three times.

Cross-examination continued.—I left the box on board the boat. The reason I left the box there was because I had to look after the ladies.

Mr. Goodall.—I ask the Court to note the demeanour of this witness.

Cross-examination continued.—The French lady was not with me in the boat, when I was asked to put the box into the boat. The box was left in boat. I did not take it with me ashore. I don't know the names of the passengers who were on board the steamer. I can swear positively with regard to the box. I don't know what became of that box. I did not concern myself about valuables, but about the lives of the passengers. The officers of the ships did not save all their sextants. All that was saved was a chart and a sextant which were on the bridge. When the commander went ashore, he ordered the Quartermaster to take ashore a sextant, a chronometer, and a chart. I am not aware of any of the passengers being prevented from taking their valuables ashore. I could not know it as I was ashore. The swords and firearms were not all saved; those saved were a few revolvers and lances which was taken ashore for self protection. I did not open the hold. What I stated about the hold this morning I witnessed myself. I saw the water come up to the cabin door. The hatches were left open. There is a second captain who is called the chief officer. He was senior to me. No consultation was held by the commander and officers of the ship about the baggage of the passengers. I am not aware if there was such a consultation between the chief officer and the captain. I was ashore. I don't know what was the intention of the captain with reference to the luggage and good on board. There were about 80 and odd passengers including children on board.

Mr. Goodall.—With the exception of two or three passengers, the rest were obliged to walk barefoote in the desert?

Witness.—All the children were carried, and, with the exception of two or three ladies and a gentleman, the rest had to walk. I know nothing of my own knowledge of what I have stated, but I saw some children carried and some ladies also carried in chairs. The rest 70 to 75 had to walk in the sun without any protection. All I know is that the Purser tried to procure mules, and when he could not get them, some of the ladies who could not walk, and the children were carried. I do not know whether the captain intended to remain a day on the spot. I was present at the inquest at Aden. I heard the statement of the captain of the Maikong. Before the captain left the bridge that evening, he did not ask me how far the steamer was from the shore. There was no necessity for him to have asked me the question. I did not tell the captain anything. Cape Gardafui is a very dangerous place in the S.W. monsoon on account of the haze. There have been two wrecks since the wreck of the Meikong. We did not use any extra precaution against accidents. The captain did not take any extra precautions, because he thought he was all right. The Cape we Arabic "For the Gardafui is Schnariff, also called Jardefui. Afol. The distance between the two Capes is about thirteen miles. Cape Gardafui lies north of Schnariff. There are mountains at some distance from Cape Gardafui. A little to the West of Schnariff are also mountains, but also at some distance, between the two Capes, there are no mountains but a sandy desert. You must pass Schnariff before you can get to Cape Gardafui. When we struck we were about four miles from Schnariff. The distance from shore was about 150 metres when I sighted the land. We struck after we rounded Schnariff. It was after we got quite round it. At the time we struck we could not see Gardafui. We were prevented from seeing on account of the fog. We saw Gardafui when we were on the breakers. We were about 5 to 6 miles from Gardafui when we struck. Once on the breakers we saw Gardafui and our position. I gave order first to reverse the engines. The ship could only stop gradually by the engines being reversed. The steamer struck about a just about a minute before the steamer struck. That was the time I sent for the captain. We had entirely rounded the Cape Schnariff when we struck. The fog being very heavy we could not see the breakers when we rounded the Cape. An instant after we had rounded the false Cape, we saw the breakers. If we had kept to our course 62° N., we should have been nine miles away from Raspelik. It took us 5 minutes to go from N. to 62° W. The mistake occurred owing to the fog. It was not my mistake, but it was the commander's, that brought about the accident. I also considered it was the right course. I did not make any remark. As I did not see anything before me, I do not undertake to contradict the commander as to whether we were on the right course or not. When the steamer struck we were about 150 metres distant from the land, and we could see Gardafui, though it was six miles distant from us.

Mr. Goodall.—Can you explain how it was you could not see the land near where you struck at a distance of 150 metres, though at the same time you could see the land at Cape Gardafui at a distance of six miles.

Witness.—I explain it so. The land was in a fog and haze, and the breakers also caused a mist, and when we once got inside the breakers, we saw both. Cross-examination continued.—All along the coast there was the same mist. We could see the land leading to Cape Gardafui, but not the Cape itself. When we were rounding Cape Schnariff, we could not see the Cape, but the summit of the mountains. We could not see the low lands of the Cape when we rounded it. It was not till we actually got within the breakers that I could see the land. I saw the breakers after I had given orders to reverse the engines. The breakers at that stage, owing to the high surf. Before she struck she was going full speed. The fog was so thick that I could not see the breakers till about a minute before she struck. The ports were closed two or three hours before accident.

To Sir, Cross.—The passengers were on board six months before the ship struck. I was on shore, but I don't think there was anything to prevent the passengers having their valuables or their clothes.

To the Court.—I cannot say exactly what time was occupied in going from the ship to the shore. I should think about 20 minutes. In some cases 1½ time and in others more.

A friend for several years past, I could neither digest any food. Few bottles of Dasart's syrup restored my appetite and restored my former health. I have since given this medicine to a young rickety child, and all traces of disease disappeared and the child developed.—Miss. Johnson, [illegible]

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

Last Wednesday at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Madras, before Mr. Muttusawamy Chetty Garu, Mr. Charles Harrison, a boiler smith in the employ of the Madras Railway Company, charged a native Police Constable, named Chengalroyen, with enticing away his wife Robertina Harrison. Complainant stated that he was married to his wife in July 1875, and that she lived with him up to the 31st December, 1877. During the time that they lived together "she dressed like an East Indian lady," and did not wear the native cloth (*saree*) in which she appeared in Court. He knew the accused by sight, and had often seen him on the piol of his (complainant's) house. In December 1877, there was a disagreement between complainant and his wife, the latter, on one occasion, exhibiting her temper by sitting on the floor, instead of at the table, and eating her breakfast. Various other little episodes, of a somewhat similar nature, disturbed the harmony of domestic bliss at intervals, until one day complainant missed his wife, and some of her clothes and jewellery. A native informed complainant that he had seen his wife with her servant and the accused going together. Complainant gave information, and more than a month after, in February 1878, he heard that his wife was in custody at St. Thomas' Mount. He hastened thither, and had an interview with her, when she was "in disguise," having exchanged her usual garments for native clothes. In reply to his remonstrations she said that such was her fate. On her statement he laid a charge against the accused of enticing away his wife with the object of committing adultery with her. In cross-examination by Mr. Venostaroyalu, complainant stated that he took his wife back after that, and kept her under strict surveillance in the house of a Mr. Somasoondrum, for fear of her going astray again. He did not know where she lived at present, but believed "she lived everywhere." Robertina Harrison, who entered the box in Oriental costume, explained this change in her attire. While living with her husband, she stated, he used to come home drunk frequently and ill-treat her, and not being able to endure this, she left him, went to her mother's house on the 31st December, 1877, and changed her style of dress. She remained in her mother's house for two weeks, after which she was taken by accused to St. Thomas' Mount. He kept her in a house there, and they lived as husband and wife for a month and a half, when her husband came and brought her back. For nine months she remained with him, but as he resumed his ill-treatment she left him, and was now living with her mother a widow. She (witness) [illegible] Three other witnesses were then examined and the case adjourned for further hearing.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

(*The Times.*)

Some recent observations on this subject in Germany and France seem to indicate that the common views need modification. Having experimented continuously or two years by two different methods (one dependent on measurement of pressure, the other on delicate weighing), Herr von Jolly finds that the amount of oxygen in the air obtained about two kilometres from the town of Munich shows variations which are not inconsiderab. These variations in both years amounted to about 0·5per cent. (one method giving numbers between 21·01 and20·53 per cent. or the oxygen, and the other 20·96 and20·47 per cent.) But what is specially notable is that te greater propotions of oxygen occurred during a presence of north and north-easterly winds, while the smallc occurred during south and south-westerly. It is noticeble that a difference of 0·5 occurs at each veering of the wind. The more frequently such veerings alternate, the more are the air-masses mixed, and there is then never so high a proportio of oxygen as with steady polar current or to a proprion as with steady equatorial current But the idea o invariability in the composition of the atmosphere is no tenable. Further observations alone can show whether the average amount of oxygen in eac year is the same probably it shows small differences, as there are differences in duration of the polar and equatorial currents at a given place. The two years' *data* ser to warrant the conclusion that in southern latitudes, notwithstanding rich vegetation, processes of oxidation preponderate over those of reduction, while the opposite is the case in northe regions. The French observation referred to are by d. Reiset, and relate to the proportio of carbonic acid inthe air; this is commonly said to vary between four at six ten-thousandths in volume. Wishing to determine th precision the proportions in vrious circumstances M. Reiset had two large aspirato vessels made having capacity of 600 litres each; they were mounted on when, so as to be moved about by horse; a small van came hind with laboratory apparatus. One vessel was station in a bare field about eight kilomese from Dieppe, at a hent of 96 metres. The other vesse was transported to varis places, as woods, fields with crops or with sheep, &c. Whoot entering on the details of M. Reiset's operations, here give a few of his results. In the normal field ation, from obse vations extending over about a year, a average obtained was 2·092 carbonic acid in 10,000, in volume. There was little ariation; none in the figs of ten-thousandths; the greatest was three per 100,000 between *maxima* and *minima*. The proportion of four tethousandths was never reached, and six is still more incre. To take some other case: Comparatively a leafy wod th a field (the normal station) showed hardly appreciable difference. The carbonic acid in the one case was 2·97, the other 2·902. The air over a fine clover field rea flowers in June gave 2·098 carbonic acid, that over field of barley and lucern in July, 2·321. When among ock of 300 sheep at pasturage the apparatus showed sinct increase in the proportion of carbonic acid, the ure being 3·178. Lastly, in Paris, Rue de Vigny, the Monceaupark, in May, when fires are beginno be put out, the proportion was 3·027

GREECE AND THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

The a number of the "Nineteenth Century" contain article by Mr. Gladstone, entitled "Greece and the aty of Berlin," in which the following passages occ—

The tratates, in its 24th Article, that if Turkey and Greece s fail to agree on the rectification of frontier indicated is thirteenth Protocol, the six co-signatory Powers re it to themselves to offer their mediation to the two pa, in order to facilitate the negotiations. In the thirte Protocol, the Congress had invited the Porte to ace (*s'entendre*) with Greece on a rectification of front at this Hellenic kingdom. A few wordmay be added to show how strictly the territory embed by this decision of the Congress ought to be r ded as (what was called at Constantiple in 187 an irreducible minimum. It does not ver, or near cover, the whole of the territory inbited by a pole properly Hellenic; for the erosce are the Slavgins to mix with the Hellene lies far and it. Settle apart, then, the question whether they might ily have stipulated for a money payin respect tear cession, we may safely say that fit of the distri thus marked out is far more conit can the principal on which it is founded. Secondly, mad ally more stricted than the proposal actually Prop England in 1862. On the cession of the Ionian the ate, and th annexation of the Islands to Greece, of Lord Palmerston, on his proposal, and that Turke Russell; unanimously determined on advising of Epi Greece to cede to Greece the whole of Thessaly and Fran Thirdly, it was a great abatement of what ings of deavound in the *pourparlers*, or bye-meet- had on congress to obtain for Greece, and what she desire to ined to forego in consequence of a prudent the prop ise the resistance of England. Such was circumm itself. It was one eminently favoured by arisen re to all the territorial questions which had tentiaries the Slav territories, the British Plenipoaverse to a took and held, with impunity, the side were suspe; because the respective populations with Russia more or less justice, of being tainted subjects of tathies. But the Hellenic part of the different post were at length understood to be in a mind of Englishere had slowly dawned upon the relative attitudeception of the palpable fact that the fundamental cf reece and Russia had undergone a to be a Turkish nce the time when there first began

After stating

matic action whithcising the course of the diplo- Conference, Mr. taken place since the Berlin regard to the positne says, in conclusion, with

But the question England in the matter:

thus. If there is d and for the moment, stands about Janina and its serious diplomatic controversy. It is good to know d, which side are we to take, although it is mortifyece has found a champion, that we have thus far also made painfully aware away from our own hanod the championship to slip period of the Greek emise conduct of Fra ce at the But her partial recessly and honourable rivalry interest since the Germanic questions of European at Constantinople and elsde it peculiarly our duty, Nor can the fact be concealh, to assume the office. bility for the performances we had every possible ve with us, unless it be our s duty. No country can Sate in regard to which there; for there is no other complete harmony. Russia a not exist some bar to a lasy by her Slavonic sympa but excites their jeaspeal Slavonic sympathies own. France has no ofits aggressive operations, is ever here in conflict with its eastern policy, introduces an element of misgiving which checks ly, and gliding it is so apt to glide, England alone is a thorough consolation of goodwill. Hellenic races. She absolutely detached from any influence good work of liberation ed with France and with the Islands. She is naturally marked by the cession of the Pacifor a special friendliness with out, not for an exclusive demand in this case for special fr indliness, in order to supply the motive of right action. The ungracious assent of Europe should be added to show how strictly the territory embed by this decision of the Congress ought to be r ded as (what was called at Constantiple in 187 an irreducible minimum. It does not ver, or near cover, the whole of the territory inbited by a pole properly Hellenic; for the erosce are the Slavgins to mix with the Hellene lies far and it. Settle apart, then, the question whether they might ily have stipulated for a money payin respect tear cession, we may safely say that fit of the distri thus marked out is far more conit can the principal on which it is founded. Secondly, mad ally more stricted than the proposal actually Prop England in 1862. On the cession of the Ionian the ate, and th annexation of the Islands to Greece, of Lord Palmerston, on his proposal, and that Turke Russell; unanimously determined on advising of Epi Greece to cede to Greece the whole of Thessaly and Fran Thirdly, it was a great abatement of what ings of deavound in the *pourparlers*, or bye-meet- had on congress to obtain for Greece, and what she desire to ined to forego in consequence of a prudent the prop ise the resistance of England. Such was circumm itself. It was one eminently favoured by arisen re to all the territorial questions which had tentiaries the Slav territories, the British Plenipoaverse to a took and held, with impunity, the side were suspe; because the respective populations with Russia more or less justice, of being tainted subjects of tathies. But the Hellenic part of the different post were at length understood to be in a mind of Englishere had slowly dawned upon the relative attitudeception of the palpable fact that the fundamental cf reece and Russia had undergone a to be a Turkish nce the time when there first began

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After stating

Kerosine oil accident.—On Wednesday night last, a servant in the employ of a gentleman, living in Calcutta, was removing a kerosine lamp from one room into another; the lamp burst, and set the room on fire. Assistance was rendered him, and the flames were put out with some difficulty, but he was found to be severely burnt, that it was deemed advisable to remove him to hospital.

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Do. do. 12 do. do.	5	"

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay 1st December 1877.

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For sale—a Second-breed Brown Mare, aged, 14-3 hands, fast in harness, and a light English-built Brougham with a new set of Brass-Mounted Harness. Turnout Rs. 1,000.

A Fast-trotting Cleanup Deccan Pony and a Handsome new village Cart with set of Harness. Turnout Rs. 400.

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This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

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The distressing symptoms of CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

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